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TALMAGE SERMON

Peninsula

By Rev. FRANK DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D. Pastor of Jefferson Park Presby-terian Church, Chicago

Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 7.-At the time when the whole nation is honoring the memory of Lincoln this anniversary sermon sheds a new and interesting light upon the character of the statesman-president. The text is James v, 8, "Be ye also patient."

dress you ever heard?" I once asked my father in one of our conversations when journeying around the world "Well," he replied, "I have listened to nearly all the great American orators I have been personally acquainted with most of them and have spoken from the same platform with many of them. But without any doubt the greatest address I ever heard-if it is to be judged by its electric and overwhelming instantaneous effectwas that delivered by Henry W. Grady of Georgia in 1886 at the annual ban-White, New Home, Singer and had just finished a speech on 'The Com-Standard. Other makes as low as ing American' when Mr. Grady arose. \$12 75 with a 5 year guarantee. I sell After a few introductory remarks he big stock on hand. Just received the sale already come. Let me tell you that he take your old you that the typical American has got to come. Let me tell you that he has already come. Great types, like valuable plants, are slow to flower and fruit. But from the union of these colonists, Puritans and Cavallers, from the strengthening of their purposes the man who stands as the first typical over 30 years—are still good and sing ing their own praises.

American, the first who comprehended within himself all the strength and within himself all the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace, of this republic-Abraham Lincoln." These words were quoted almost verbatim from memory.

The tremendous impression produced by Henry Grady's speech was not due to the fact that he was saying something that no other man had said before, but to the fact that, for the first Covington & Bro., fore, but to the fact that, for the first time since the civil war, the great leaders of the north realized that Lincoln was among the Michigan pines and upon the Illinois prairie.

Since that time I have read almost every blography written about the personality of that man who stands sec ond to only one, if he does not stand side by side with George Washington, in the affections of the American people. I find that Henry Watterson of Kentucky has as deep a reverence for Nicolay or Joseph Medill or William Herndon or David Davis or Swett or Sunday preceding the celebration of Lincoln's birthday I shall have with me the cordial approbation of the south as well as of the north as I draw from I believe that his untimely death retarded the consummation of reconstruction at least a quarter of a century.

it, by looking into a "crystal globe that, slowly turning, tells the story of his life, and they see therein a little heartbroken boy weeping by the outthis I do not intend to do. You are already familiar with the facts of that eventful life. In speaking of him today I would try to get the keynote of his character and show the predominant quality which made him so great and so useful to the nation. That quality I conceive to be his patience, and I shall recall to your minds the times and the circumstances in which, by the exercise of that quality, he proved the grandeur of his nature. At the base of the gi-gantic statue of Faith, overlooking the pilgrims' graves at Plymouth and the harbor where the Mayflower cast anchor, are figures symbolizing Freedom, Education, Law and Morality. But here today, standing by the grave of this great man, we see the figure of sanctified Patience. We find this figure not cut from stone or cast in iron, but made out of dust which was once living, breathing, throbbing, moving flesh and blood. As the paramount desire of Lincoln's last four years on earth and those tumultuous years which led up to them was to save the Union, I shall try in this brief eulogy to show how, by glorious patience, that great purpose of his life was accomplished.

A Positive Man. In the first place, we must start with the well accepted and universally ac-William Herndon just after Lincoln's nomination wrote to Senator Wilson of Masachusetts that when Lincoln made up his mind to do anything he had "a will of iron." After the assas-sination in Ford's theater Senator Wilson wrote a letter to Lincoln's old law partner that he had truly analyzed Lincoln's character in reference to this one characteristic. But, though Lin-coln was a positive man and had well settled convictions, he never believed that "two wrongs make one right." In order to accomplish his patriotic purposes he was unwilling to defile the majesty of the law. He was always ready to try to change the law, but Persons in Accomac and adjoining never to break it. In his methods and counties wishing to mark the grave of a relative cr friend with a revolutionary. He was not, as many people supposed in 1860, a wild eyed visionary or a crazed enthusiast who would, to reach a beneficent end, trample on vested rights and interests re-

> in public life. An Advocate of the Law. force of arms to defy the public author- as well as any one could." Like Abra- respect to the future.-Virgil.

ities and drive out the slaveholders ham Lincoln, are we as Christians from the then territory of Kansas. ready to let men criticise us and find When called upon for a speech Lincoln fault with us if only we can use them shocked some of his very best friends for the cause of Christ, as Lincoln was and, as some thought, then and there able to use Stanton and Seward and signed his own political death warrant. Simon Cameron and Hooker and Mc-"Let there be peace!" he emphatically Ciellan and Thaddeus Stevens and men, it is growing more apparent each said. "Revolutionize through the bal- Greeley and Bennett to help save the year that the existing stipend is wholly lot box. Your attempt, if there be such, Union? to resist the laws of Kansas by force is criminal and wicked, and all your feeble attempts will be follies and end part of the day, so we find that the by bringing sorrow on your own heads "Now, as to the Dred Scott decision, his last point against me. I am op-"What was the most powerful adspect for judicial authority my humble history would not suffer in comparison with that of Judge Douglas." some enthusiastic admirers asked him and make the "boy in gray" and the this question: "Has the territory of Kansas a right to come into the Union a slave state if the people wish?" Lincoln said: "Yes. By the national law it quet of the New England society. I has a right which you cannot take 1865, after the outcome of the war was away unless by national legislation you change that law." In all the fifty-six you cannot put your finger upon one act where he was an advocate of viola-

ly become legal right. Followed the Path of Rectitude. On the approaching anniversary of this great American's birth let us learn one of the greatest lessons of his life. Even amid the injustices and the weak nesses of the law let us bow before and recognize the majesty of the law. Because in some municipalities the citizens may be terrorized every winter by "holdup" men who walk around at night shooting down innocent pedes trians in cold blood, that is no reason why, in order to extirpate them, we ourselves should become criminals. Be cause Alexander of Servia was a bad man, that does not place the stamp of respectability upon those who, by regicide, proved they were as lawless as was appreciated and honored as much their detested king. Always obey the south of Mason and Dixon's line as he law. If it be wrong, then make the law right, but never defile the majesty of the law.

Though Abraham Lincoln was a mar of positive characteristics, yet he was patient in the fact that he was ready to keep step with the march of the common people. He never for one moment left the path of rectitude and honor. He was not a foolish color bear er, leaving the ranks of his fellow sol diers and plunging far ahead of the Lincoln as had Charles W. Dana or lines, thereby courting death and annihilation. As the national standard bearer he was ready, if necessary, to "mark Speed, who knew him by personal con- time," so that the common people could Therefore I am sure that on this catch up with him, that all might advance in line.

Man of Patience All things may be lawful, but all things are not expedient. What did he pay tribute to his memory. At heart augural address? Did he do anything he was a true friend of the south, and to antagonize the southern leaders and people, as some rash statesmen would have had him do? No; that was not his way. He had "malice toward none Most Lincoln eulogists start, as Hen- and charity for all." He bided his ry Watterson beautifully expressed time, though in every town, village and city he was called a coward. If possible he wanted to win the southern leaders back by love and kindness. He knew that hate and billingsgate and stretched form of a dead mother." But club never won a willing subject. He was patient, very patient. His patience was expressed powerfully in the words he once spoke to Alexander H. Stephens at the memorable conference held at Hampton Roads with the south ern commissioners. "Stephens," he said, "let me write 'Union' at the top of that page, and you may write below it whatever else you please.

To placate the southern leaders was one reason for delay. But there was still another reason why he was patient. There were scores and hundreds and thousands of men at the north as well as the south who believed that as the original southern states came into the Union of their own accord they had therefore the right to leave of their language put the "popular sovereignty this; Wendell Phillips believed this; other mighty northern leaders believed this. Had Abraham Lincoln, on the night of March 4, 1861, started the invasion of the south he might have had two wars on his hands. War would have been in the front of him, war in the rear of him. When he entered the White House he had two purposes: First, to do anything and everything that was honorable to save the Union. Secondly, if there was to be a war then let others take the responsibility of striking the first blow.

Calm Under Criticiam with the south how much more was their evil murmurs everywhere.

suggested, 'kick them out of office?' " That question cannot be answered in a better way than by quoting the words Lincoln spoke when he said, quietly, gardless of justice and equity. He him- that it was easy enough to kick a man self was obedient to the laws as well out, but not always so easy to get anas a faithful executive of the law. He other man to fill his place and do as was a respecter of the law in private well as he did. In those few words life as well as a conservative lawmaker | we realize the results of Lincoln's patience with those so called friends who kept publicly criticising their chief. What was Lincoln's stand when a great | He once said to Leonard Swett, "I may abolitionist meeting was held in Spring- not have made as great a president as field some years before the war? There some other men, but I believe I have the opponents of slavery proposed by kept the discordant elements together

As the twilight is the most beautiful

mellowing sunset of Lincoln's life was and ruin on the cause you would free- even more glorious in its golden reflecly die to preserve." What said he in tions than when he was accomplishing there were two classes of men, speakhis famous speech delivered on July the great purpose of his life—the pres-17, 1858, in answer to one of the ervation of the Union. Like Moses of who should go to congress—those who charges made against him by Douglas? old, he was able to lead his people were so rich that no amount of appeal through the dark wanderings in the for upon that Senator Douglas makes wilderness; but, also, like Moses, he and those so poor that the worst hange was not to be allowed to plant his foot on would not waste his time in hunt posed to that decision in a certain in the promised land. The Jordan ing them up. As this member said he sense, but not in the sense in which he which separated him from his southern belonged to neither class congress was puts it. I say that in so far as it de people in the reconstructive period was no place for him. cided in favor of Dred Scott's master to be a great river whose waters came and against Dred Scott and his fam- from the falling tears that millions of how much it costs a man to be in con ily I do not propose to disturb or resist eyes shed over his bler and by his coffin the decision. I never have proposed to lid. In those few days that led up to Apbasis," remarked a representative of pomattox and thereafter we may know moderate means today in discussing what fruit the patience of Lincoln this subject. "Whatever it is costing a do any such thing. I think that in re- pomattox and thereafter we may know would have borne. His purpose was to man to live at home it will cost him When bind up the nation's bleeding wounds

"boy in blue" clasp hands as brothers,

A Noble American.

the hand of reconciliation? On Feb. 5, practically decided, he drafted a bill by which, if congress consented, \$400,years of Lincoln's life, both as a pub 000,000 was to be paid on account of lic officeholder and as a private citizen, the liberation of the slaves. He presented this proposed bill to his cabinet, and when they unanimously rejected tion of the law. He was patient in his it the president, as Norman Hapgood belief that moral right would ultimate- tells us, "sadly folded it up and laid it away." As soon as Richmond had been evacuated he got on the cars and started south. He went not as a conqueror, but as a messenger of peace. In his plain, simple way he practically said to the old Virginians: "I am your brother. I am your friend. Come, be my brother and my friend." When that other messenger of peace, Ulysses S. Grant, practically said to the officers and men of the disbanding southern armies alike; "Go home, Take your horses and plow your fields. Go home and be our friends and comrades in stead of our foes," what was Lincoln's "Good! Good! All right! Exactly the thing!" Admiral Porter gives these as Lincoln's words, which he heard him repeat a dozen times. In ture reconciliation, do you wonder that who comprehended within himself all nored. the strength and gentleness, all the majesty and grace of this republic was Abraham Lincoln." He was as true God inspired an American as ever two sentences before the discerning

lived. A Lesson of Love. Today, If I had it in my power, I would start a pligrimage to the Springfield tomb. I would have the southerner as well as the northerner, easterner and the westerner go there and learn the lesson of gentle and glorious love. What," some cynic cries, "would you have the southerner go there as to a shrine?" Yes, my brother, I would the state, often netting a substantial have the southerner go to Lincoln's sum in this way.—Boston Transcript. tomb and kneel, the same as I would have the northerner go to tomb of Lexington, Va., and bow reverently before the dust of honored, gentle Robert E. Lee. Both of these men were conquerors. Both have subdued and by their example will yet subdue great hosts, whose numbers, in the dim future, will be counted by the millions. Both have won and will win their greatest victories not by the sword, but by love. When the civil war was closing these two great leaders were able to say to each other, "Thou art my brother." Both are enshrined in their

nation's love and admiration. Trust In God. Therefore, fellow countrymen, with the universal affections of the American people, cannot the north come with her sacred dust of Springfield, Ill., and the south come with her sacred dust of Lexington, Va.; then after the north and south with their precious burdens have both met at the national capitol at Guinea had his whaleboat wrecked on York to enter journalism he dines first and south with their precious burdens Washington cannot the two different sections which once stood face to face in battle now stand side by side and on the beach to dry in the sun. Presbury their two sacred dead in one ently they saw a crowd of savages grave? Then over this one grave, entombing the commingling dust of the two sacred dead, cannot and will not the crowd, which slowly dispersed. It own accord. As Lincoln in his quaint the reconciled north and south chisel one single God given epitaph, such as "They believed that the big kettle old Kentucky placed upon her memorial of the United States government could shaft, erected upon the once blood soakbe squeezed into the little kettle of ed field of Chickamauga to her "boys state rights." Horace Greeley believed in gray" and to her "boys in blue:" "As we are united in life and they united in death, let one monument perpetuate their deeds and one people, forgetful of all asperities, forever hold in grateful remembrance all the glories of that terrible conflict which made all men free and retained every star upon

the nation's flag." Abraham Lincoln's parting words to his fellow townsmen when for the last time he left the Springfield depot for the national capital were these: "Today I leave you. I go to assume a task more difficult than that which devolved upon Washington. Unless the great But if Lincoln was willing to be pa- God who assisted him shall be with tient with his northern enemies and and aid me I must fail, but if the same omniscient mind and Almighty arm he willing to be patient with his so that directed and protected him shall called friends, upon whose arm he had guide and support me I shall not fail. a right to lean and from whose infu- I shall succeed. Let us all pray that ence be had a right to expect succor the God of our fathers may not forsake and help! If the armies of Lee were us now. To him I commend you all. attacking him in the front, the rancor- Permit me to ask that with equal sinous tongues of some who were his cerity and faith you will invoke his advisers were broadcasting wisdom and guidance for me." This was the keynote of his whole gentle, "Well," says some hearer, "why did loving, patient, forgiving life: Trust in he allow those men who were nearest God and patient dependence upon the to him to criticise him? Why did he divine will. To Abraham Lincoln's not do as one of his Springfield friends | God I commend you. May that God forever guide us all!

[Copyright, 1904, by Louis Klopsch.] Knew Her Dictionary.

"Was it exactly proper to call it a farewell tour?" "Certainly," answered the prima donna. "I never fared better in my life."-Washington Star.

What's the use of having trouble

to borrow it?-New York Telegraph. Be neither ignorant nor careless with

Along on Their Salaries, While there is no disposition to pass a bill raising the salaries of congressinadequate and that few men without private fortunes will consent to remain in public life. With every congress not a few useful men quietly drop out on this account. A New England repre sentative used to say facetiously that for money could affect them adversely

THE PAY IN CONGRESS.

Few of the Members Can Get

"I have reached a conclusion as basis," remarked a representative of that amount to live here, plus \$5,000, the congressional salary. I pay at a hotel here \$240 a month for accommo dations for my wife and myself, which is \$4 per day per capita, with no reduc How, then, did he want to reach out tions for absences from the city.

"A congressman must live at a hote The moment he buys a house it gets telegraphed to his district that he thinks he has a life claim on his seat, and the chances are that the caucuses will go against him the next time. A senator elected for six years, may sometime build a house, but even with him the experiment has not always proved safe. I abhor hotel life, but feel that for po litical reasons I must submit to it. "A man must also allow 20 per cen

of his salary at the least calculation fo subscriptions to political and charitable enterprises in his district, good, bad and indifferent. I think few persons will take exception to my formula that the man at home who wants to com to congress must bring his present living expenses with him, in addition to what Uncle Sam purposes to pay him." There was a time, twenty years or more ago, when by common consent this was not the case. A congressman could live in reasonable comfort on his salary. But standards of entertainment are constantly rising, and there are few men who can afford wholly the glorious hopes Lincoln held of fu- to omit social obligations. The "striker" for aid has become recognized as a Henry Grady, the eloquent Georgian, distinct type of congressional parasite, was impelled to say "that the first but one which cannot wholly be ig-

> A rich Pennsylvania representative was accosted by a well dressed man in the lobby who began to tell a plain tale Keystone statesman interrupted: "What? Are you strapped?"

"That, Mr. -, is just what I was getting around to say," and with another mouthful of explanation and apology occupied the time while th M. C. was drawing a five dollar bill from his pocket. Not infrequently a professional striker comes to town who story apropos of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer's sees every man in the delegation of gift to Columbia university:

The New Guinea Cannibals. natural wealth, and whether the peodangerous cannibals.

ominously than the huge spears which

On one occasion the bishop of New the coast and lost everything. He and at Delmonico's and ends up at Hitch another clergyman laid their wet clothes watching them, and, fearing mischief. they dressed and wal ed boldly toward was afterward learned that the boat had been watched and a great feast planned, in which the bishop and clergyman were to be eaten. Cannibalism is now practically extinct, although several natives still

practice it in secret.-London Mail.

An Expert. Secretary Shaw says that shortly after he assumed his duties as head of the treasury department he was called upon by an old gentleman from his own state of Iowa who wanted an appointment as confidential clerk to one of the assistant secretaries of that de-

"In spite of the fact that I was very busy at the time," says Mr. Shaw, "I gave the Iowan the better part of an hour, for he was as pleasant and entertaining an old chap as one could meet-bright, chipper and witty." On account of his age the secretary felt that he could not comply with the request. So, gently, but firmly, he informed him that he did not see his way

This did not dampen the old gentleman's spirit in the least. "Now, sir," said he, "as I feel myself peculiarly well qualified to fill one of these confidential clerkships, I hope that you will consider my application

clear to give him the appointment

Then, wagging his head most impressively, he added earnestly: "Oh, sir, I could be so confidential!"

A One Sided Rule. Once when P. T. Barnum was taking tickets at the entrance of his circus a man asked him if he could go in without paying. "You can pay without going in," said

when there are so many people anxious The law which all rascals believe should be enforced to the last letter is the statute of limitations,-New York

paying.

ways.

ORIGIN OF THE TOMATO.

There Is No Record of a Time When It Grew Wild. The tomato is a native of South considered nothing of much importance some tomatoes home with them as a was already much larger than that in matter of curiosity, little dreaming any other Christian capital. It is part that there would some day be more of an unwritten code that a lady or silver in them than there was in all gentleman should not know where celthe Peruvian mines. There is a gen- lars, garrets, laundry rooms or serv-

eral impression that until sixty or ants' quarters are, and a genuine St. was universally regarded as a pois weed and that its handsome fruit was called the "love apple," and never culto look upon. But this story is inconsistent with itself. The tomato was called the "love apple" for the reason that it was believed to be an aphrodisiac, or excitant of amorous feelings. But it could not even be suspected of such a property unless it had been habitually eaten. The truth is that there is no record of a time when in South America the tomato was not an article of food. There is indeed no record of a time when it grew wild. When the Spaniards reached Peru they found nothing but the cultivated to mato, which was cultivated for food. in a policeman and had them all turn-They took a fancy to it and took it to

way in 1596 to England. The Best Novels. The Back Bay Literary circle of Boston recently voted on what the mem bers considered the best novels. These received the majority of votes: Best sensational novel, "Woman In

Spain, from which place it found its

White," Colfins. Best historical novel, "Kenilworth," Scott. Best dramatic novel, "Jane Eyre,"

Best marine novel, "Red Rover," Best country life novel, "Lorna Doone," Blackmore.

Best military novel, "Charles O'Malley," Lever. Best religious novel, "Hypatia," Kingsley. Best sporting novel, "Digby Grand,"

Best political novel, "Coningsby," Disraeli. Best novel written for a purpose "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Stowe. Best imaginative novel, "Marble

Faun." Hawthorne. Best pathetic novel, "Silas Marner," Best humorous novel, "Pickwick Papers," Dickens.

Best English novel, "Adam Bede," Eliot Best American novel, "Scarlet Let ter." Hawthorne. Best novel in all, "Henry Esmond,"

Thackeray.

A Modest Banquet. W. J. Arkell, formerly publisher of Judge and Leslie's Weekly, tells this

"When Joseph Pulitzer came to New York to take the World out of the hands of William Hurlbert and Manton Marble he invited a notable company t "New Guinea is a country with great dinner on the evening after the first paper was issued under his manageple who wish to take advantage of it ment. The party included, as nearly as go among cannibal savages or civilized | 1 can remember, John A. Cockerill, who Christians depends on themselves," said afterward died in Alexandria, Egypt, the Rev. W. R. Mounsey the other day while in the service of the New York when describing the work done by him- Herald; Ballard Smith, who was for a self and his colleagues of the British time managing editor of the Sun; New Guinea mission on the north Charles Brooks, the criminal lawyer; coast. This part of the world was John R. Fellows, the talented district twelve years ago inhabited by a race of attorney, and others whose names I cannot now recall. Instead of taking Stirring times were the lot of the them to Delmonico's, where they all first missionaries who went out, and expected to go, Mr. Pulitzer conducted often the bishop or one of his assistant them to Hitchcock's famous beanery, clergy, landing on a lonely part of the then occupying a cellar on the spo beach, was immediately surrounded by hundreds of chocolate colored sav-Said he as he ordered beef and beans ages whose bared teeth gleamed no less and 'sinkers' and coffee for the whole

party: Gentlemen, when the Princeton cock's. We will begin, with your permission, at Hitchcock's, and we hope to end at Delmonico's."

There's Nothing New.

The delicate operation of trephining was known to "the neolithic age," when men lived in caves and fought with stone hammers. Savage tribes perform the same operation today. Eighty per cent of the cases treated in New Britain with a piece of stone or shell as a surgeon's knife recover.

George Washington's famous set of false teeth, which fitted so badly that they gave his mouth the square look noted in his later portraits, were alhis day. The art of making them had while the other sister, Magdalena, was his day. The art of making them had been rediscovered for perhaps the hundred to Henry Quickle. This notable tries be tries spent their days in the peace dredth time by a French doctor. Yet false teeth have been found in Etrus-can graves made long before the his-delphia Record. toric period.

The newest model of "double saucepan," to prevent food from burning while being cooked, has been dug up in the ruins of Pompeit.

An ancient vase in a Roman museum made no one knows when and representing Homer's heroes resting during the period of the Trojan war, represents one of the young fellows as busy with a "punching bag" hung at the limb of a tree.

A Queer Legal Decision. The Australian government finds itself the defendant in a suit for \$5,000 into his old suit, lights his pipe and on account of the most absurd of decisions. The new immigration law declares that an immigrant must submit to an educational test in his native lan- and bed until 10, when he gulps down guage before he is allowed to land. Not a light breakfast and hurries off to long ago a mate on a ship was arrested | court again. for smuggling. When he was released, he was ordered to submit to the test or be expelled from the country. It was found that his father was a German and his mother a native of Egypt. He was born in Alexandria. It was de-Barnum, "but you can't go in without cided, therefore, that his native lan-The rule doesn't work both guage was Greek, since Greece is the European country nearest to Egypt. Tablets are, in my judgment, the most He failed to pass an examination and was condemned to a further imprisonment of six months. Now he is suing for damages, with a fair chance of getting them.

ST. PETERSBURG. Life In the Cellars of the Cuar's Im

The heavy floods in St. Petersburg re-America and more particularly of Peru cently drove to the surface 250,000 peo and the Andean region. The Indian ple who prey upon the tolerance of name for it is "tumati" and the Spanish householders by living in their cellars. name "tomate." When the Spaniards The return to underground lodgings of arrived in the sixteenth century they the army of ill nourished persons has added enormously to a death rate which

seventy years ago the tomato plant Petersburg householder never does know from one year's end to another. Mrs. McCormick, the wife of the American ambassador, after she and tivated except as something pleasant Mr. McCormick had moved into the palace they now occupy in St. Petersburg, became conscious of singular smells. The fragrance of stale herrings, onions, soapy water, boiling cabbage, penetrated to her drawing room. As a competent housekeeper, she made inquiry. No one would tell her at first, but finally the butler admitted the odors came from those who lived in the cellars. Lived in the cellars! How could that be? To the horror of the servants, she insisted on going to the

> Mrs. McCormick mentioned her singular discovery to the Countess de Montebello, the wife of the then French ambassador. "That is nothing," said the countess. "My sister and her children were coming to see me

cellars, where she actually found sixty-

eight permanent dwellers. She called

My maid said: 'Madame, I would earnestly advis you not to have the children come. "'What do you mean? Why not? I

said. "'I don't mean anything. Only l think the children should not come They might get ill.'

"I asked her what she meant by such onsense and questioned her sharply. She was distressed, and only after a long time would she say, mysteriously: "There are fifteen cases of diphtheria in the house."

"I found that more than 100 people lived in the cellars and that, as the maid had said, fifteen children had the

Some thousands actually live under the Winter palace. Not only that, but recently a dairy with several cows was found in full operation in the imperial cellar. The cows had to go, but the people were not disturbed. That would have been out of keeping with Russian carelessness and noblesse oblige.-Col-Her's Weekly.

General Chaffee,

"I am ordered to go to the relief of the United States legation at Peking. I leave with my troops for that city at once. If the allied troops do not move, I will go alone with my United States

soldiers. So said General Adna R. Chaffee, the new chief of staff of the regular army, when Russia, France and Germany were squabbling at Tientsin over ques tions of precedence. General Chaffee made a speech to the other command ers. It was brief and brusque, and it arried the day. The allied column moved on to Peking in a rush rather

than a march. The new chief of staff was a cavalry private forty-three years ago. "rookie" of regulars ever rose to the command of the army before. It is a career of duty done as he found it. He did not become a captain until 1867, and then for twenty-one years he stuck as troop commander of Company I of the famous Sixth cavalry, campaigning against Indians from the Mexican border to the Canada line. He is today the simple, kindly, square jawed sol dier that buckled on a saber as a private of the old Sixth in '61.-Collier's

Weekly. Triplets That Lived to Old Age.

Several medical men were discussing queer phases of their profession when the subject of twins came up. "It is generally believed by both the laity and the medical profession," said Dr B. A. Hoover of Wrightsville, who was one of the party, "that where twins or triplets are born they have unequal chances to survive in the race of life on account of having been unequally endowed by nature with physical strength. A notable exception to this was proved the other day near York, when the last one of triplets died at the age of eighty-six years, the two others having died two and six years ago, aged eighty-four and eighty years, respectively. They were of the Strickler family-a name which abounds in York county. David, the brother who was born last, died first, and Mary, who was born first, survived the longest. Mary was married to Harry Gross, and quiet of country life, which prob-

The Way Ronan Works. On account of his peculiar methods of work, considerable notoriety falls to the lot of Stephen Ronan, leader of the chancery bar in Ireland. On leaving the courts in the afternoon he goes home and dons an old suit of clothes, lights a large pipe and buries himself in briefs until 6 o'clock, when he takes a short walk. Then he works another hour. Then come dinner, a chat with some neighbor, and to bed at 10. Promptly at midnight he gets up and strolls about the streets till 3, when he.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Unequalled for Con-

stipation.

ing. This is followed by a cold bath

Mr A R. Kane, a prominent druggrist of Baxter Springs, Kansas, says: "Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver